

93-The Editor of the JOURNAL took his departure on Sunday last for the North, and will necessarily be absent from his post for a week or two, during which time we must crave the indulgence of our readers.

THE FACT ESTABLISHED.—It has for a long time past been a question at issue between the democrats, and Taylor wing of the federal party, what were the real views entertained by General Taylor in regard to the Wilmot Proviso. The democratic press throughout the country did, previous to the election which resulted in elevating General Taylor to the chief magistracy of this Republic, charge him with being partial to that measure, and called loudly upon both him and those who advocated his election, to make a clear statement of the policy which he would pursue (if successful) in the disposal of any bill that might come up for action, with the Proviso incorporated in, or attached to it. The only answer which they received was, that Gen'l Taylor was a large slaveholder, and would consequently, carry out no policy which would conflict, to a ruinous extent, with his own private interests. Since the calm which has succeeded the terrible election storm of 1848, the democratic party have awaited in silent suspense for some more or declaration on the part of the President that would tend to settle doubts as to his true position in regard to the extension of slavery. But they have waited in vain; and, doubtless, the country would have remained in ignorance of his views on that subject until the sitting of Congress, had not the Editor of the Washington Union hit upon an expedient to extort from the "Republican"—the organ of the President—a declaration which, though not satisfactory, yet, in our opinion, does not leave "a single hinge upon which to hang a doubt." The Union puts these interrogatories to the Republic: "Is Gen. Taylor in favor of the free-soil doctrine? Is he in favor of further extension of slavery? Is he in favor of the Wilmot Proviso? Will he sign a bill containing the Wilmot Proviso, if such a bill is passed by Congress?" The Union demanded distinct and categorical answers to these questions, and receives for an answer—*nam*. Now, there is an old maxim which, we think, is very applicable to the case in question, and that is, when a question is put, which merely claims for its answer, yes or no, and instead, gets the evasive, — *nam*, — the inference must be thrown in the affirmative scale; and thus, we consider the fact established, that Gen. Taylor is morally in favor of the Wilmot Proviso; and if it stands in need of the preponderating influence of the Executive, to secure its passage through Congress, why, he will not scruple to do any thing in his power towards its advancement.

The Union administers a castigation to the Republic, and the President, for the silence which is observed by them to the above interrogations, in the following strain: "It is true, the organ talks about the impropriety of the Executive letting his views be known in advance of the action of Congress. According to the organ, the President is bound to be as dumb as an oyster, and to know and say nothing in relation to the domestic policy of the country. Well, this course of proceeding may be very expedient, and very necessary, under the present regime, because it may be very necessary to avoid any exposure of the nominal head of the administration."

We look upon this (the Proviso) question as of the utmost importance to the Union; with a President without any fixed principles, who has thrown himself into the hands of most reckless counsellors, and an out and out abolitionist for Vice President, what can the South expect? We warned our opponents, as with the powers of vaticination, of the dangers which must accrue to the South, in the agitation of the Proviso question, with such men as Taylor and Fillmore at the helm of State; and we yet hope, — for hope is all that now remains — that our predictions may prove ill-founded; — but we repeat, that there is not left "a hinge, upon which we can hang a doubt," as to the course General Taylor will pursue when the crisis for action arrives.

GUANO.—We see that this article is attracting considerable attention in the States, as a most valuable manure. We publish to-day, under our agricultural head, a short account of the quantity imported this season into one county in Maryland. From an advertisement in the Journal, it will be seen that the article can be obtained at the store of Messrs. Howard & Peden, on Water Street.

"I have no enemies to punish, no friends to reward."—Gen. Taylor.

Mr. Fred. Swan has been appointed Weigher and Gauger of the port of Wilmington, in place of Mr. Wm. B. Jones, removed. Cause—Mr. Jones is a Democrat.

ACCIDENT.—We learn that on Thursday night last, a colored man named Wm. Evans, who had been for a length of time employed by the Wilmington & Raleigh Railroad Company as fireman, fell from the locomotive E. B. Dudley, about three miles this side of Hali fax, was run over, and so badly wounded that he died on Friday. It is said he was intoxicated at the time of the accident.

COMMISSIONER TO SPAIN.—The President, it is stated, has appointed S. Teackle Wallis, Esq., of Baltimore, a Commissioner to Spain, to examine into the validity of the claims set up by parties to large tracts of land in Florida, prior to the cession of that peninsula to the United States. The Baltimore Sun says that Mr. W. is a prominent and talented member of the Baltimore Bar, and is an excellent Spanish scholar.

93-Applicants as assistant surgeons in the army, are required to be from 21 to 28 years of age. Such only will be admitted to examination by the Medical Board, to assemble in Philadelphia on the 15th inst.

93-We learn from Washington City papers that an effort has been made to arrange a conciliatory and explanatory interview between the French Minister, M. Poussin, and the President of the United States, based upon the general supposition that M. Poussin had no intention of insulting the country in his correspondence with the Secretary of State. The Secretary of State, we also learn, seemed to listen to the proposed method of settling the difficulty, but the President was decided, and would not open the question till further patches were received from France. So say Whig papers.

THE MOSQUITO QUESTION.—MORE TROUBLE IN THE CAMP.—A report has got out that a sharp correspondence has been going on between Mr. Secretary Clayton and the British charge d'affaires at Washington, Mr. Cramp-ton, concerning the British claim (?) to the Mosquito coast. The report has, however, been contradicted by the organ of Gen. Taylor, the Republic, and the National Intelligencer. But, in connection with this subject, the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun insists upon it, that the Government has taken a most decided stand against the interference of England in the affairs of the Mosquito coast. From this it would, at least, appear that some steps have been taken by England about the matter. Really, Gen. Taylor's administration bids fair to be a most disagreeable one. Only about six months have elapsed since his inauguration, and the perilous course, as remarks a contemporary, "to which the country has been reduced by the unskillful diplomacy of the Secretary of State, is becoming a matter of serious concern to the American people. Our position is a perilous one, & our friendly relations with the powers of Europe are in imminent danger of dismemberment. The lightning flashes and irradiates at every extremity of the political horizon, premonitory of some dreadful convulsion. We sincerely hope it may prove to be but a transient cloud, which will pass away, leaving the national honor and the national safety untouched. But Mr. Clayton seems to be acting like some infuriated animal, blindly attacking everything that comes within his path. His difficulties follow, one after the other, in such rapid succession, that it is vain to conceal a just alarm has been excited in the public mind. "What absurdity shall we have next, Mr. Secretary Clayton?" is the very natural inquiry that starts from every lip. While the cry of "peace, peace," is sounded from the administration, the country stands on the verge of a precipice, ready to be plunged, at the next silly step, into all the horrors of a sanguinary and protracted war."

93-The steamer Gladiator, Captain Smith, which vessel we noticed last week as having been chartered by the Government to convey the troops from Smithville to Pilatka, Florida, returned on last Saturday night, having performed the trip in about five days. We are gratified to learn that the officers and men were much pleased with the performance of the boat; of course, they could not be otherwise than pleased with the gentlemanly commander, who is well known for his proverbial hospitality and kindness to passengers.

We take pleasure in publishing the following card from the officers of Company E:—
PILATKA, Florida, Sept. 27th, 1849.
The undersigned, passengers on the steamer Gladiator, one of the Wilmington and Charleston Line of Steamboats, recently chartered to transport Company E, 2nd Regiment of Artillery, from Fort Johnson, N. C., to Pilatka, Florida, take pleasure in testifying to her merits as a fine sea boat, where no effort is spared to contribute to the comfort of the passengers.

We also avail ourselves of this opportunity to tender our grateful acknowledgments to her gentlemanly commander, Capt. Isaac B. Smith, and to the officers and crew generally, for the highly creditable manner in which the trip was performed, and the uniform kindness and attention shown us during the passage.
A. ELZEY, Captain 2nd Artillery,
J. H. CARLISLE, 1st Lieut. do.,
J. COOK, 1st do.,
F. H. LARNED, 2nd do.,
FRANCIS SORRELL, Ass't Surgeon U. S. A.

INTERESTING.—The Charleston Courier, in copying an article from the Philadelphia Ledger, giving a description of a new steamer that has been placed upon the line between Philadelphia and Charleston, very naturally "hails with gratification the advent of two fine new steamships that are to enter our port (Charleston) during the course of the present week, adding two important links to the great chain that binds us in commercial partnership with the North. The Republic from Baltimore, and the Carolina from Philadelphia, (says the Courier,) will this week contribute to the array of fine steamships that will bear the rich products of South Carolina, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee, to the most favorable markets, and convey in their gorgeous and luxurious saloons the hordes of travellers who are seeking either pleasure or business, landing them at almost any point that may suit their fancy or convenience."

We copy the above extract merely for the purpose of calling the attention of those interested in the welfare of the Wilmington and Raleigh Road, to the importance of a speedy completion of the Manchester Road, in order that we may secure for ourselves a vast amount of trade and travel that we must necessarily lose, unless that part of the Road, lying in this State, shall be completed as soon as the South Carolina end. Our neighbors over the line seem to be progressing with great rapidity and determination. The last Marion Star says that "the Board have determined, if possible, to lay down the Road to the Great Pee Dee river, & have it in operation by the last of the ensuing year, and at all events to the turning point, in 9 miles of Darlington C. H., which will do all of the transportation and travel west of the Great Pee Dee River, and a portion from this side."

93-The Plank Road difficulty, an account of which we published last week, we learn from the Fayetteville Observer of Tuesday last, has been settled, and the Board of Directors have passed a resolution to proceed to work. The matter was left to Gov. Manly, who declined acting, and it was then referred by the committee on both sides of the question, to Mr. Morehead, of Raleigh, who consented to become an umpire, and after having the subject fully explained to him, he decided in favor of the route originally designated; and we suppose all parties are satisfied—at least they have agreed to agree, and the work is now progressing.

RESIGNATION OF MR. CALHOUN.—We notice that a paragraph is going the rounds of the papers, to the effect that Mr. Calhoun contemplates on resigning his seat in the U. S. Senate. The rumor first appeared in the Philadelphia North American, but as we have seen no mention of the matter in the South Carolina papers, we hope there is no foundation for the report.

NEWSPAPERS FOR CALIFORNIA.—Mr. Hobbs, Assistant Post Master General, in answer to an interrogatory from the Postmaster at Philadelphia, states that pre-payment of postage is not required upon newspapers to California, if sent from the office of publication.

HUNGARIAN AFFAIRS.—The latest accounts from Vienna by the America, extend to the 9th ult. At that date the fortress of Comorn, commanded by General Klapka, had not capitulated; and it is asserted that that General had stocked the fortress with full supplies to last out the winter. The fortress of Comorn was garrisoned with some 20,000 or 25,000 troops, who were resolutely determined to resist as long as possible; and it is said that while on the one hand portions of the garrison leave the fortress to lay down their arms, on the other fresh bands of Hungarians flock in to supply their place. Preparations were being made to besiege the fortress with 60,000 men, under the command of Nugent and Grabb.—Gen. Klapka was sick, or it was supposed, shamed sickness. His conduct was viewed with some degree of suspicion; and it was rumored that he had declined to co-operate in defending the place.

The *Avanti Gazette*, of the 7th ult. says, that on the night of the 3d, a body of 20,000 Magyars from Comorn succeeded in re-taking the forts near Acs and Zgany. Authentic information had been received at Prague, on the 9th ult., that Kosuth, Dembinsky and Messoras had succeeded in effecting their escape to Wilden, where they were under the guardianship of the Pasha. They had declared their intention of emigrating to England, and for the successful furtherance of this design, had placed themselves under British protection, in consequence of which, the intervention of the British Consul in their behalf had already taken place.

The sister of Kosuth and her husband, M. Kutkay, had been arrested and taken to Presburg, where they were examined, and some very important documents found in their possession relative to the Hungarian insurrection. Prince Paskiewitch had left the command of the Russian army in Hungary to Gen. Rudiger, and returned to Warsaw, where he was received at the grand parade, before the Lazienki Palace, by the Emperor, with all the military pomp and splendor which is so peculiarly characteristic of his Imperial Highness on such occasions.

The Austrian Government has determined to grant an amnesty to all the imperial officers of the Magyar race, who joined the rebellion, and to proceed leniently with the others; but has determined to put in exercise the full severity of the law against the members of the "Committee for the defence of the country."

Rosinski, commander of a Magyar corps of 12,000 men with 56 cannon, has surrendered to the Russians; by which event, the last remnant of the Hungarian force in the open country has been dispersed.

A circular, dated from Warsaw on the 31st August, has been addressed by the Count de Nesselrode to the representatives of Russia in foreign countries. This circular announces, with a great deal of bombast, the total subjugation (with the exception of the Magyar fortress of Comorn) of the whole of Hungary, and ascribes their success to the blessing of Providence. And now, that the last spark of Hungarian liberty has been extinguished through the bandied efforts of Austrian and Russian despotism, all lovers of Liberty must deplore the hasty measures which brought about the insurrection at what is now proved, an unseasonable moment. The Magyars have proved themselves worthy a better fate than that which they have met with; and, if they had awaited a more favorable opportunity to strike the blow for Liberty and Independence, they doubtless would have succeeded. As it was, Austria and Russia both, (being unengaged,) were enabled to wield their whole strength against the Hungarians. We deeply deplore the issue of the contest, for the reason that the Revolution has not only failed to accomplish the desires of those who offered themselves as willing sacrifices to accomplish the Independence of Hungary, but because the issue will result in the total annihilation of what liberty she had before enjoyed under her constitution. Hereafter, to Hungary, the idea of Liberty and Independence must be the mere baseless vision of a dream; for nothing now, save a special interposition of Providence in her behalf, can tend in the slightest degree, to meliorate the degrading condition of slavery, which must be endured by her citizens under the yoke of Austrian despotism.

NAVAL.—The Boston Atlas says:—It is understood that the U. S. Steamer Princeton has been condemned by the Board of Naval Constructors lately appointed to examine and report upon her. It is highly probable that the report of the Constructors will be accepted by the Department, and the ship sold at public auction. This ship was built by contract, in 1843, under the supervision of Capt. Stockton, and no expense was spared upon her; she has, therefore, been in the service only six years.

NEW DEMOCRATIC PAPER IN NEW YORK.—The New York Herald says that a new Democratic paper is to be started shortly, in the city of New York, under the management of Mr. Fornay of Philadelphia, and Mr. Wikoff, now in Paris, as Editors; Mr. Forrest the celebrated American tragedian, is the principal "Stockholder" in the concern.

STEAM NAVIGATION.—We see it stated that the Oriental and West India Steam Packet Company own forty steamers, which have cost, upon the average, \$250,000 each; aggregate cost \$10,000,000. They employ 2,000 sailors, and have sixty foreign establishments connected with the service. Their expenses are \$10,000,000 a year, of which only \$2,209,000 is covered by the receipts from government for carrying the mails. Ten thousand persons in Southampton are more or less connected with and dependent upon this company.

THE GRAPEY.—The Philadelphia Inquirer states that in Berks county, Pennsylvania, about 6000 gallons of wine are made per annum. In Hamilton county, Ohio, there are 2000 acres of vineyard lands.

Mr. Longworth, the great grape grower at Cincinnati, says:—
If we want large crops, we must go to the fertile lands of North Carolina, where, from their famous supercannon, they make from 2000 to 3000 gallons per acre. This is truly marvellous. I have known a bunch of our Catawba grapes to have 150 berries, and weigh 24 ozs. On the supercannon the yield is from 2 to 8 berries. The price is in proportion. We add no sugar, and sell our wine from \$1 to \$1 25 per gallon. They add 3 lbs. of sugar to the gallon, and, strange to tell, make a Hock wine (which is a hard, dry wine) and sell it for \$4 per gallon.

GEORGIA.—The election for Governor of Georgia, and members of the Legislature, took place throughout this State on Monday last. What will be the result, we are unable to guess at. George W. Towns is the Democratic candidate for Governor.

P. S.—Since the foregoing was in type, we have received the following returns of the election in this State, through telegraphic despatches to the Charleston papers. We have no tables at hand by which we can make a comparison, but from the complexion of the returns below, we incline to believe that our friends will carry the State Legislature. In a few days more, we shall be able to sum up the result:

In Bibb—Towns, the democratic candidate has a majority of 92 votes. Napier, Independent dem., elected Senator, and Nisbet, whig, and Fish dem., Representatives.

In Chatham, Towns' majority is 120, and the vote of the democratic ticket elected.

In Richmond—Hill, 739; Towns 502.

Twigg—Towns' (dem.) majority 78. Wiggins, (dem.) Representative.

Pike—Towns' majority 177. Democratic Representative.

Monroe—Hill's (whig) majority, 50. Whig Representative.

Large gains for democrats in Merriweather and Troup.

Jones—Towns' majority 28. Democratic Representative elected, which is a gain.

Jasper—Towns is said to have gained 70, and both democratic Representatives elected.

The democrats have gained largely in Lincoln and Columbia counties.

In 1847, when Gov. Towns was elected by about 1500 majority in the State, his majority in Bibb county was but 69, showing now a gain of 23 votes. We think there can be no doubt of the election of Gov. Towns by an increased majority.

MARYLAND.—An election for State officers was held in this State on Wednesday last, and also for members of Congress. Both parties seem sanguine of success. We shall hardly receive any returns in time for to-day's Journal. The Clipper says that the main battle to be fought is between the candidates for Congress in the fourth district, (the first fifteen wards of the city.) The struggle will be tremendous, for it is supposed that on the result may depend which party will have the majority in the House of Representatives.

THE SUPREME COURT, for several weeks in session at Morgan, in this State, adjourned on the 13th ult. We do not see that any of the reports are of interest to our readers.

COUNTERFEIT.—A counterfeit half eagle has been shown to the editor of the Philadelphia Bulletin. It was taken at one of the banks of that city, where it escaped detection, and was paid out. Subsequently it was received at the Custom House, and was only detected by its trial upon the delicate scales in use there.

The coin is on the surface of pure gold, and the impression is in every respect, except imitations of the genuine. Upon breaking it open, however, it was ascertained that the gold was only about the thickness of ordinary writing paper, the inner part being of zinc, lead, or some other base metal. The difference in the weight of this and the genuine half eagle is scarcely appreciable upon ordinary scales, and the external appearance is so exactly like those issued from the Mint as to prevent the detection of the counterfeit by an occasional examination. Let all be on their guard against it.

CREeping OUT FROM UNDER THE GOWN.—The Baltimore Sun of the 28th ult. says:

One of our intelligent Washington correspondents yesterday remarked upon the indignation of Gen'l Taylor at the "newspaper calumny in regard to his alleged exclusion of Madame Poussin from the civilities of the White House." These statements originated altogether in the New York Herald, and the National Intelligencer copies a paragraph from the New York Post on the subject, for the following reason:—
"To correct a misapprehension into which it has been led by groundless statements in letters from Washington as to certain alleged causes for the exclusion of Madame Poussin from the White House, we have been induced to publish the following correspondence. We can assure the Post that there is no ground for the intimation that there was any want of harmony or cordiality between the Secretary of State and the Minister of France prior to the date of the correspondence."

93-The sixty-fourth annual convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of New York, assembled at St. John's Chapel in New York, on the 26th ult. It is rumored in the papers that the case of Bishop Onderdonk, who has been under suspension from preaching since 1845, will be brought to a close at the present session, and that the Bishop will be reinstated.

Hemp Growers.—A Convention of Kentucky hemp growers was held at Lexington last week, to deliberate on matters of common interest. The Convention was composed of some of the most respectable farmers in Fayette and the adjoining counties. They are agreed that the Government should have returned, under the late administration, to the previous practice of advertising for hemp contractors, instead of appointing agents to make purchases, who would deal directly with the farmers. They say that under the latter system, the supply of water-rotted hemp was rapidly running up to the demand, and ask for a return of it—alleging that without it, the market will be supplied chiefly with the dew-rotted article, which the Government does not want.—Baltimore Patriot.

According to our notion about such things, the government is perfectly right in advertising for contractors. Suppose the Government were to send agents over the country to buy pork, timber, and every other article required for the army and navy, is it not more than probable exorbitant prices would be demanded, and the Government compelled to pay them, because the door to competition would be shut? The Government is not obliged to take any article that is not approved of. We hope Congress will not alter the law.

FIRE IN OREGO.—A destructive fire occurred in Orego, New York, about 4 o'clock on the morning of the 27th ult., and raged with great fury till 11 o'clock, A. M. Sixty-nine buildings, occupied as hotels, offices, dry goods, grocery, and provision stores, &c., &c., were consumed. The business portion is almost entirely swept off, there being but three or four stores and three hotels left of the business part of Orego. The bridge on the Susquehanna river is more than half burned, only four pieces left standing. The three printing offices are destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$150,000; how much insured is not stated.

Presbyterian Synod.—The Synod of North Carolina meets at Hillsboro' on the 31st day of the present month.

MAJOR GENERAL.—Capt. G. E. B. Single-tary, of Raleigh, has been elected Major General of the Raleigh Division of N. C. Militia, over Brigadier General Person, of Northampton, by a majority of 52 votes.

FIRE IN CHICAGO.—A destructive fire occurred in the city of Chicago on the night of the 21st ult., destroying one entire block of buildings. The loss is estimated at \$40,000. Sad to relate, in the bustle and confusion an infant child was left in a house in Chestnut street, and was burned to death.

Flogging in the Navy.—A large meeting was held in Camden, N. J., on Wednesday night, on this subject, which was attended by several distinguished gentlemen of the State. Resolutions were adopted condemning the use of the lash as a means of enforcing discipline in the U. S. Navy, and disapproving of the use of ardent spirits as a daily ration for persons employed in vessels belonging to the United States.

It is high time the inhuman mode of punishment, by flogging our brave tars on the bare back, should be abolished. The practice is disgraceful to this enlightened and humane nation.

LETTERS FOR AFRICA.—All letters for the United States squadron on the coast of Africa, which are sent to the care of the Naval Asylum, New York, up to the 10th of October, postage paid, will be taken out by the United States storeship Relief.

DERELICT VESSEL.—The Charleston Courier, of last Saturday, says that the schr. Henry Atkins, of Prospect, (Me.), arrived at that port the previous morning, about 3 A. M., in charge of Mr. Wm. Frisbie, chief mate of the schr. Orb, and one seaman of the same vessel. The Orb was bound from Baltimore to Savannah, and found the Henry Atkins deserted, in about 20 fathoms of water, Charleston Light bearing West. When discovered, she had lost her foremast to the deck, and part of the lumber from the starboard side of the deck, but was tight, and appeared to be seaworthy in other respects.

The Henry Atkins cleared at this port, on the 15th Sept., for Boston, with a cargo of lumber and rosin, by Wm. M. Harris.

CENTRAL RAIL ROAD.—The Raleigh Times estimates the whole number of shares of stock in the Central Road, already taken in the various counties, at 3,000, or \$300,000. It requires \$1,000,000 to be subscribed by individuals, one-half of which sum must be paid in before the subscription, on the part of the State, can be obtained.

FROM FLORIDA.—A dispatch to the Charleston Courier, dated New Orleans, Sept. 29th, says that news has been received from Gen. Twiggs up to the 23d instant, brought by the steamer Monmouth. The General had a talk with Billy Bowlegs and other Indian warriors at Charlotte Harbor, Florida. They were peaceably disposed, and willing to surrender the offending Indians, who committed the murders and robberies in that State. They agreed to deliver them up at Charlotte on the 18th of October.

FROM CHARGES.—The steamer Crescent City arrived at New York on the 24th ult. She left Charges on the 16th. She brings no news. There had been no arrival from San Francisco since the Empire City left. The steamer California was to leave Panama on the 29th, and would take out all the passengers who were at that port. The ship Oregon sailed about the 1st ult., with 251 passengers for San Francisco. The weather was fine at Panama. The steamships Unicorn and Senator, from New York, had not reached Panama.—The steamer Alabama arrived at Charges on the evening of the 14th, from New Orleans, and went round and anchored in Tucker's Bay, Navy Bay; on the morning of the 15th, the Orus took out her passengers, 66 in number; the captain had gone to Panama with the intention of waiting the arrival of the Panama steamer. The price of passage on the river is very much reduced, on account of the steamer Gen. Herran making a successful trip to Gorgona. The Alabama's passengers went up the river in canoes, some for \$4, and none paying higher than \$6 per head. The Hon. Mr. Van Allen, United States Minister to Ecuador, reached Gorgona by the steamer Gen. Herran, on the 13th instant, on his way to Panama, which place he probably left on the 26th inst., in the British steamer for Guayaquil.

FROM BERMUDA.—By the arrival at New York, of the Lady of the Lake, we learn that the Bermudian, published at Hamilton, Bermuda, on the 9th ultimo, that "The House of Assembly has decided by a large majority to adhere to the law of 1844, regulating the duration of the Assembly by seven years. This action of the Assembly is strongly condemned by the reform party in the Island. The people are all desirous of a limitation to four years, but the conservatives tell them frequent elections would disturb the peace of the Island, and as a settling argument, points them to England's seven years Parliament."
"Flour was selling by retail at 34s to 36s per bbl. Corn meal 20s. No rye in market."

FROM MEXICO.—We have received full files of El Siglo XIX from the city of Mexico, to the 12th ultimo, but they contain few items of interest in addition to those which we have already published.
It appears by an article in the Siglo of the 8th, that General Don Mariano Paredes, Ex-President of the Republic, died in the capital the preceding day, after a lingering illness. The editor abstains from panegyric or censure of the deceased General, simply stating that his character bore testimony to his worth. A communication from the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs has been addressed to the British Ministry, through the Governor of Balize, Honduras, complaining of the assistance afforded by that colony to the insurgent Indians. A reply has been given, in which the English Minister asserts that in reference to the colony he has limited himself to the simple exercise of his undoubted rights.
Gen. La Vega has collected at Tampico 850 men, eight pieces of artillery, and armed the steamer Herrera and a sloop, to defend the river there, in order to oppose the landing at that port of Col. White's anticipated expedition. A brig with five pieces of artillery, 200 muskets, and a quantity of ammunition, had been sent to Tampico from Vera Cruz. By a recent Bull issued by the Pope, Vera Cruz has been erected into a Bishopric.

The cholera is mitigating its ravages throughout Mexico. Robberies seem to be less frequent in the country, and with the exception of the war in the Sierra, and the perennial outrages of the Indians on the frontier, the Republic, notwithstanding the spasmodic movements of the Santanistas, appears to be unusually free from perturbations.—N. O. Pic.

The Abolition party of New York have nominated S. R. Ward, a negro clergyman, as Secretary of State.

FROM SANTA FE.—A dispatch from St. Louis to the Baltimore Sun, under date of September 29th, says:—

Mr. James Brown, the government freight agent, arrived here last night from Santa Fe. He was 80 days on the way. He reports trade at Santa Fe generally dull, and particularly in dry goods, though groceries were in good demand.

Two Americans were murdered by the Apache Indians at Los Vegas, on the 5th September. The Indians stole 200 government horses at the same time.

When about 200 miles this side of Santa Fe, Mr. Brown was attacked by a party of 40 Arapahoes, who robbed him of everything. The next day they gave him back some mules and left him to pursue his journey.

On the way, Mr. B. met a party of California emigrants, who supplied him with provisions and other necessary articles.

Col. Alexander was in command at Santa Fe when Mr. B. left.

Colonel Washington, at the head of all the available force, had gone in pursuit of a large body of hostile Indians.

Maj. Beal still continued stationed at Taos. Maj. Stein recently had a skirmish with the Indians, and was wounded in the shoulder.

A band of Cheyenne Indians, a short time since, surrounded and burnt Bent's fort. Wm. Bent, and several men who were in charge of the Fort, are supposed to have been massacred by the Indians, as nothing has since been heard of them.

Mr. B. passed several California trains, which had suffered more or less from the depredations of the Indians.

At Walnut Creek he met Col. Monroe in command of 250 dragoons and infantry, en route for Santa Fe.

The Indians were everywhere evincing hostile demonstrations, and becoming quite troublesome.

Grass was plenty on the plains, and the trains appeared to be getting along well.

Considerable excitement prevailed at Santa Fe, in consequence of an attempt being made to get up a convention to form a State Government.

SOUTHERN STEAMERS TO EUROPE.—An important enterprise has lately been set on foot, for the purpose of connecting the South with Europe by steamers. A gentleman recently arrived in this country from England to make the necessary arrangements, on behalf of an English company, to form a line of steamers between Charleston and Liverpool. This line is strongly recommended, on account of its exemption from the severe cold, snow, and ice, the steamers encounter in going to Halifax in the winter season. We can see no cause for a failure in the accomplishment of this desirable enterprise. Our produce that is destined for European markets had as well be shipped from our own ports as be sent to the North, and there undergo the expense of wharfage, storage, and commissions. It is a matter in which Southern people are more deeply interested than can well be appreciated at the first glance of the subject. We trust the time is not distant when foreign goods, consumed in the South, will be received directly at Southern ports, and our exports to Europe be shipped directly from the same.

FRANCE AND OUR NATIONAL INSTITUTE.—The Boston Daily Advertiser publishes warmly worded letters from M. De Tocqueville, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Estancelin, and M. Emile Girardin, acknowledging the receipt of diplomas of honorary membership in the National Institute at Washington, transmitted to them by the hands of M. Vattier. The following friendly sentiments are from M. De Tocqueville:—
"I cheerfully associate myself, for my part, to so noble an enterprise, for I see, besides this in your labors, the advantages which must result from thus drawing nearer and multiplying the fraternal relations between France and America, and I rejoice at it as a Frenchman, and as a friend of the Americans. These two great notions have an immense interest to be united, for from their union will perhaps one day or another depend the freedom of the seas."

SEVEN MONTHS OLD.—The Marion (S. C.) Star says, that a calf, 7 months old, which had been raised by Mr. Gideon Powers, four miles from Marion, was killed last week, each quarter of which weighed 50 lbs.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.—A correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, writing from Honolulu, says that so rapidly is the native population diminishing, that the probability is, within the next ten or fifteen years scarcely a native will be found on the Islands. Four-fifths of the population have disappeared since the first appearance of Capt. Cook, a period of 70 years, and about one-sixth of the remnant had died within the last year.

FORTY MILLIONS.—There is a family out West, or somewhere else in this Union, by the name of Jennings, who have recently held a convention at Nashville, Tenn., composed of 70 delegates, from eight States, who claim to be heirs to forty millions of dollars worth of property in England. The convention adjourned on the 17th September, after a session of several days. They appointed a committee, who are empowered to obtain all the necessary legal evidence to substantiate their claims, and then employ a commissioner to proceed to England to prosecute the suit for this immense sum, which they claim as heirs.

MR. CLAY AND THE WILMOT PROVISIO.—The Louisville Chronicle states that the two Whig representatives from Christian county, the one from Montgomery, and the other from Scott, are pledged to vote for instructions to Messrs. Clay and Underwood to vote against the Wilmot Proviso, or to resign their seats in the Senate.

Pig Iron.—Cost of its Manufacture.—The Baltimore Argus states that a Mr. Alexander, and others, made a statement to the Legislature of Maryland, some time since, to the effect that they could manufacture iron in Alleghany at \$15 per ton, which, at that price, would yield them a fair profit. We have seen a similar estimate of the cost of manufacturing pig iron from other persons, but arriving at the same result, namely, that the iron can be manufactured without loss at \$15 per ton. We have no doubt of it. And when we consider the great advantages which we have in this country of cheaper food, cheaper fuel, cheaper rents, and cheap transportation, we have no doubt our countrymen can compete with any nation in the world in the manufacture of most kinds of iron. The pig iron clamor is intended only for the Pennsylvania election, and to induce Congress to give the iron-masters greater facilities in their business than the tariff of 1846 affords, although that gives ample bounty to all interests. Labor has very little to do with the matter. It is the clamor of capital, crying out, as it ever does, "give, give!"—Union.

Democratic Nominations in Michigan.—The Democratic Convention which met at Jackson, September 19th, nominated the following ticket: For Governor, John S. Barry; for Lt. Governor, Wm. M. Fenton; for State Treasurer, R. W. Ingalls, editor of the Adrian Watchtower.

FOREIGN NEWS.—ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.—The steamship America arrived at Boston on Wednesday last. She brings dates from Liverpool to the 15th Sept. Below will be found such items as we deem of interest to our readers.

The America met the Canada in the English channel at 3 P. M. on Sunday the 16th ult.

The market for English securities has been steady, but, at the same time, little business has been done.